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8 March 1983

**USSR REPORT
MILITARY AFFAIRS**

No. 1751

CONTENTS

Contents of 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL' No 24, December 1982 (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 82)	1
ARMED FORCES	
Outline for Indoctrination Lecture on USSR as Socialist National State (G. Dorozh; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 82)	3
AIR FORCES	
Bomber Regiment: Party Work, High Training Results Discussed (V. Sadikov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 82)	15
NAVAL FORCES	
Nuclear Submarine Training Exercise Discussed (V. Romashko; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 82)	23
STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES	
Missile Unit's Combat and Political Training Discussed (V. Podpruzhnikov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 82) ...	29
'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL': Annual Index for 1982 (KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 82)	34

CONTENTS OF 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL' NO 24, DECEMBER 1982

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 p 2

[Full-text translated articles published in this issue of the JPRS report are indicated with an asterisk (*)]

[Text] CONTENTS	Page
"An Alliance of Peoples With Equal Rights" (lead article).....	3
"With Lenin's Genius, With the Will of the Party" - M. Pletushkov.....	9
"We Are the Soviet People" - A. Zaytsev and V. Kondrashov.....	17
"An Inspiring Example for All the World's Peoples" - G. Malinovskiy.....	24
"Giant Steps of Nuclear-Power Engineering" - V. Mordasov.....	30
*"As the Duty of Those in the Lead" - V. Sadikov.....	32
*"Verifying the Reputation of the Right-Flank Participants" - V. Romashko...	38
*"They Are the Soul of the Collective" - V. Podpruzhnikov.....	43
"One Hundred of My Brothers (From the Notebook of a Military Journalist)" - D. Azov.....	47
"We Serve the Soviet Union" - A. Golda.....	53
"You, the Homeland, Are One in Our Hearts" - A. Trifonov.....	60
"Strong in Friendship" - V. Tsukanov.....	66
"The Brigade" - M. Zemskov.....	70
FOR INSTRUCTORS OF POLITICAL STUDY GROUPS	
*"The USSR--A Socialist National State" - G. Dorozh.....	76
CRITICISM AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	
"The Insuperable Strength of Combat Fraternity" - V. Semin.....	83

Page

IN THE DISTRICTS AND FLEETS

"Party Decisions Inspire" - "The Deputy Speaks" - "In the Red Banner Pacific Fleet" - "The Communists Set the Mood" - "In the Traditions of Friendship" - "In the Vanguard of the Competition" - "Letters Come to the Subunit" - "What Has Been Achieved Is Not the Limit" - "A Performance About Submariners" - "Visiting the North Sea Sailors" - "In the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District".....	86
*Annual Index for the Magazine for 1982.....	90

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ARMED FORCES

OUTLINE FOR INDOCTRINATION LECTURE ON USSR AS SOCIALIST NATIONAL STATE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 (signed to press
3 Dec 82) pp 76-82

[Article by Capt 3d Rank G. Dorozh, candidate of historical sciences: "The USSR--
A Socialist National State"¹]

[Text] The subject presented here is the second from that section of the training plan "Our Goal Is Communism." The study of this subject will help the fighting men to gain a deeper understanding of our state's role in the building of a communist society and in the defense of the Soviet people's socialist conquests. The class is designed to further develop in the students a fervent sense of patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, a sense of pride in their homeland and a readiness to firmly and consistently protect its interests in the face of drastically increased aggressiveness on the part of imperialism, primarily, the United States.

A total of 8 hours is allocated for the study of this subject. It is best to break this time down in the following manner: 2 hours for lecturing (or narration), 2 hours for self-preparation and 4 hours for a seminar (or discussion).

The following topics should be covered in the lecture (or narration): 1. The Soviet Union--a nation of true power of the people; 2. The main tasks and functions of the socialist national state; 3. Defense of the socialist homeland--an objective historical need.

The instructor should point out in a brief introduction that the new, socialist state, born of October, is the main tool for the building of socialism and communism and for protecting the Soviet people's revolutionary conquests against imperialism's aggressive intrigues. Our united multinational state joins together the nation's entire population, serves as the upholder and mouthpiece of national sovereignty and possesses essential authority and the proper control system. Holding the main means of production in the name of the people, it carries out its management activities solely in the interest of improving the workers' standard of living. Under Communist Party leadership the socialist national state focuses its efforts upon the achievement of that highest goal--the building of a classless communist society.

1. Material for political classes on the subject "The Soviet National State--
The Main Instrument for Building Communism and for Its Armed Defense."

Decisions coming out of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, were a brilliant demonstration of the tireless concern exhibited by the CPSU and the Soviet Government for strengthening the nation's economic and defense capability and improving the people's welfare. The plenum expresses its firm conviction that the kolkhoz and other workers, the intelligentsia, all the working people of our multinational socialist homeland, rally closely round the Communist Party, will greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR in a fitting manner, commemorate the year 1983 with new achievements in economic and cultural development and assure the nation's continued successful advance along the Leninist path toward communism.

The homeland's armed defenders approve and support the foreign and domestic policies of the USSR and the Soviet State and are continuing tirelessly to strengthen its defense capability, maintaining a high level of revolutionary vigilance in the situation of an international situation drastically exacerbated through the fault of imperialism, and persistently enhancing the combat readiness of the subunits, units and ships.

1. The Soviet Union--A Nation of True Power of the People

As he begins presenting the first topic the instructor should point out that the Great October Socialist Revolution occurred on 25 October (7 November) 1917. Russia's popular masses, led by the working class and directed by the Bolshevik party, overturned the rule of the bourgeoisie and landowners and established a dictatorship of the proletariat in the nation. V. I. Lenin considered this dictatorship to be a special form of class alliance of the proletariat, the vanguard of the workers and numerous nonproletarian groups of workers (the petty bourgeois, petty proprietors, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and so forth), or most of them, an alliance against capital, an alliance formed for purposes of completely overthrowing capital and totally suppressing resistance on the part of the bourgeoisie and attempts to restore itself, an alliance formed for purposes of ultimately creating and consolidating socialism ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 38, p 377).

The main element of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as the leader and founder of our party and state pointed out, is not force, but aware action to build a socialist society. V. I. Lenin repeatedly focused attention upon the transient nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat and upon the inevitability of its transformation into rule by all the people. Time has totally confirmed this prediction of Lenin's. Upon bringing about the complete and final victory of socialism and the Soviet society's transition to the large-scale building of communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat had fulfilled its historic mission and from the standpoint of internal development, had ceased to be necessary in the USSR. Our party's program points out that the state which arose as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has in the new and modern phase become a national state, an organ expressing the interests and the will of all the people.

The national socialist state constitutes a higher level in the development of the Soviet statehood. As the Constitution of the USSR states it expresses the will

and the interests of the workers, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities. It should be explained to the students that the development of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of all the people is an objective process brought about by life itself. It is based on the profound changes occurring in our society, on the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the creation of communism. Assessing the Soviet society's development over the past decades, the 26th CPSU Congress has concluded that the development of a classless structure for the society will occur mainly and basically within the historical framework of mature socialism. This will mean yet another important step in the continued improvement of the Soviet national state.

The fact should be stressed that the democratic nature of our social and state structure has its highest form of expression in the Communist Party's leadership of society. Without this leadership the socialist state could not develop and function normally. Equipped with Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the Communist Party as stated in the Constitution of the USSR, defines society's general future development and the USSR's foreign and domestic policy line, directs the great creative action of the Soviet people and gives their struggle for the victory of communism a planned and scientifically substantiated basis.

The CPSU welds the energy and the will of all classes, social groups, nations and nationalities, of all generations of Soviet people, into one. Under developed socialism it serves as the political leader of the entire people and joins together 18 million of their best representatives in its ranks. This further increases its responsibility for the proper functioning of the machinery of state power, for the building of communism in our nation.

For purposes of successfully accomplishing the tasks facing the Soviet people at the stage of developed socialism, tasks of unprecedented scope and complexity, the Communist Party, as the guiding and directing force behind the Soviet State and Soviet society as a whole, is expected to coordinate and unite the efforts of state organizations for the achievement of the common goals. It implements its decisions primarily through the communists who work within these organizations, through their party organizations and groups. In the process the CPSU does not permit the mixing of its own functions with the tasks of other organs. The party adheres to the principle that it is the machinery of state power, in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, which is expected to establish a common system of law and order in the society, to assign the proper authority to various organizations, officials and citizens. Leading the masses with it, it moves steadfastly toward the all round development of socialist democracy in all areas of state and public life, and regards this as one of the crucial conditions for the successful building of communism.

The truly democratic nature of the Soviet system is clearly manifested in the organization and work of the soviets of people's deputies. It is precisely through these bodies that our people exercise the state power which belongs to them. All other state organs are under the control of and accountable to the soviets. This principle is established in the Constitution of the USSR.

Our system of state power includes the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme soviets of Union and autonomous republics and local soviets of people's deputies. Deputies are elected to the soviets at all levels on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage through secret balloting. This gives the workers of our nation a real opportunity to advance the best individuals, those enjoying the people's trust, as their representatives to the agencies of state power.

There are around 51,400 soviets in the USSR, with 2.3 million elected deputies. Workers account for 44.3 percent of the deputies, kolkhoz workers 24.9 percent. Half of the deputies are women, and every third one is below the age of 30. Of the deputies 42.8 percent are party members or candidate CPSU members, while 57.2 percent are not affiliated with the party. More than 100 of our country's nations and nationalities are represented on the soviets. The composition of the deputies convincingly demonstrates the truly popular nature of our state and reflects the broadly democratic spirit and the indestructible sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet society.

The situation is totally opposite with respect to the parliaments and state agencies of the capitalist countries, where an absolute majority of the positions are occupied by people placed there by the large monopolies. These "parliamentarians" are completely devoted to the interests of monopolistic capital and are totally unconcerned about the situation of the working people, who are forced to protect their vital rights through determined class struggle. Today every 10th American able and wanting to work is deprived of the right to work. There are presently more than 11 million such people in the United States. Racial discrimination thrives in the nation, and women still do not share equal rights with the men. Life has thus demonstrated over and over again the fact that a bourgeois democracy means omnipotence for the capitalists and the absence of the rights for the working people. Only under socialism do the concepts freedom, human rights and social justice have real substance.

After noting this fact the propagandist should point out not only the broadly democratic essence of our national state, but also its profoundly internationalist nature. "The concept of soviet organization," the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR states, "turned out to be close to the working masses of all Russia's peoples, simple and applicable to the most diverse circumstances of their lives." It was precisely the soviets which opened up the path to their own national statehood for the workers of previously oppressed nations and nationalities. The USSR, a voluntary association of fraternal peoples, came into being 60 years ago on this unified political basis. It now has 15 Union and 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs.

The current Constitution of the USSR affirmed the Leninist principles underlying the federative structure of the Soviet multinational state, principles which have withstood the test of time and have completely justified themselves on the practical level. Unlike the bourgeois federations, created with "blood and steel," our union, in the definition of V. I. Lenin, is a "union of equals, a union

requiring common agreement" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 48, p 235). Under the nation's Fundamental Law the Union republics have identical rights regardless of the size of their population or their territory, the level of their economic and cultural development or any other characteristics. They all take part on an equal basis in the creation and the functioning of All-Union organs and have equal representation in the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet (32 deputies each). Every Union republic is also represented on the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the USSR Council of Ministers, on the USSR Supreme Court and in the permanent commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Democratic centralism in our state development and in the direction of the nation's economic and cultural life permits the party to consider both the interests of the Soviet society as a whole and the specific interests of each socialist nation, to serve as a reliable guarantee against any sort of infringement upon the rights of the Union republics or excessive centralization, and equally against possible manifestations of national narrow-mindedness or localistic tendencies. All of this creates conditions conducive to the establishment of true fraternity among the Soviet nations and nationalities, helps to consolidate their political unity and consequently, to strengthen the multinational state as a whole. The experience of the USSR, the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" states, has proven that the more extensive the development of socialist democracy, the more democratic becomes the life of the nation and the stronger the process of voluntary, mutual drawing-together on the part of the workers of all nations and nationalities. Unlike the bourgeois democracy, which only as a formality proclaims the equality of nations, the socialist democracy reliably protects the social and national interests and rights of the working people and creates for every Soviet person real opportunities for increasingly broad and direct participation in the running of affairs of the state and the society.

And so, the Soviet State was created by the people themselves and serves them loyally. It truly guarantees for the working people broad social rights and freedoms of which they can only dream in the bourgeois society. Equality for Soviet citizens is assured in all areas of economic, political, social and cultural life. Under developed socialism such constitutional rights as the right to health protection and housing, the enjoyment of cultural achievements, freedom of scientific, technological and artistic creativity and so forth have been added to the right to work, the right to rest and recreation, to material support in old age and in sickness.

The Soviet national state is commemorating its 60th anniversary with its strengths blossoming. The great conquests of our multinational socialist homeland, advancing in the vanguard of social progress, clearly demonstrates the triumph of the Leninist principles underlying power of the people. And the further the Soviet society advances in its development, the more fully will be revealed the extremely great possibilities of mature socialism, the advantageous of the national socialist state and the creative potential of socialist democracy.

2. The Main Tasks and Functions of the Socialist National State

As the second topic is discussed it is important to stress the fact that the social base of the national state has considerably expanded and gained strength at the stage of mature socialism. Its class nature has been preserved, however. Our state has served and is serving as a powerful implement for implementing the worldwide, historical mission of the working class--to build the classless communist society. This principle is set forth in the Constitution of the USSR, which defines the state/legal foundations underlying the life of the Soviet society, all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities comprising it, under developed socialism. Life has convinced us that the USSR is a dynamic and effective form of state association of the Soviet nations and nationalities, calculated for the entire historical period of the gradual development of socialist statehood into communist public self-government.

The main tasks of the socialist national state consist in creating the material-technical base for communism, perfecting socialist public relations and transforming them into communist relations, indoctrinating the individual for the communist society, improving the material and cultural standard of living of the working people, ensuring the nation's security and helping to strengthen peace and develop international cooperation.

The substance and the main areas of work of the Soviet national state are embodied in its internal and external functions, which are organically united and interacting. The economic and organizational function is especially important among its internal functions. Having concentrated all lines of control of the nation's economic life in its own hands, the socialist state serves as the main organizer of public production. Its role is increasing immeasurably in the contemporary stage. This is a result of the greatness of the tasks involved in the building of communism and of the enormous scale of our national economy.

The joint national economic complex--the material foundation for the fraternal friendship of peoples of the USSR--is developing successfully in the mature socialist society. Today the Soviet Union is a mighty industrial power with a highly mechanized agriculture and possessing a large production potential capable of resolving the most difficult and important economic, scientific and technological tasks, of maintaining the nation's defense capability at the necessary level and supporting the steady improvement of the material welfare and cultural level of all the Soviet people. "To steadily improve the economy and the welfare of the people," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee,—"this is both our duty to the Soviet people and our international duty. Defining the issue in this manner, the party follows Lenin's astute statement to the effect that we exert our main effect upon the world revolutionary process with our economic policy."

The years which have passed since the founding of the USSR have witnessed its rapid social and economic development. Our nation's national income grew 155-fold during that period. The USSR's share of world industrial output has increased

from 1 per cent in 1922 to 20 percent at the present time. The nation possesses enormous national riches valued at more than 2.9 trillion rubles. Agriculture's fixed capital has grown to 1.852 trillion rubles. The USSR has more than 44,000 industrial enterprises and 26,000 kolkhozes and over 21,000 sovkhozes. The Soviet Union occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world with respect to industrial output volume. It produces more cement, oil, steel, pig iron, tractors, agricultural machinery, machine tools, diesel locomotives and other types of industrial products than any other state. The economies of all the Soviet republics are growing rapidly within the friendly family of peoples.

The instructor should then point out that the socialist state performs the crucial role in the regulation of the measure of labor and the measure of consumption. This process is directed toward the development and perfection of socialist production relations. The Soviet state assumes the task of achieving maximum satisfaction of the Soviet people's growing needs. The state-legal means at its disposal permit it effectively to organize and regulate labor, distribution, exchange and personal consumption of the citizens and to determine other matters in this area.

The system of people's control agencies, which organically combine state and public control, have become extensively established in the Soviet state. The people's control groups and posts elected at workers' meetings, and around 10 million people work in these, are accountable to the labor collectives. People's control, which embraces economic life and social and cultural development, the area of production and distribution and the work of the state apparatus, has become one of the most effective forms of socialist democracy.

Everyone knows that communism is built by the people and for the people. It requires the all-around development of man himself, of his culture, education, political awareness and morality. This is why the Soviet state attaches exceptionally great importance to the indoctrination of the working people as active builders of communism and reliable defenders of the socialist conquests, and to the steady development of the spiritual principles underlying the life of our society. This activity of the state is expressed in its cultural-indoctrinational function.

Socialism's enormous conquest lies in the fact that all the Soviet Union's cultural treasures belong totally and entirely to the people and serve the cause of building communism. Three quarters of them illiterate prior to the revolution, our people are today the world's most extensive readers. Not only did the new public structure throw open the doors to knowledge for the working people and give them broad access to the treasures of culture, it also made them the direct creators of that culture.

The common international culture of the Soviet people, which serves all the working people and expresses their common ideals, is growing and becoming stronger in the abundant soil of mature socialism. It also assimilates everything of general

importance in the achievements and the original traditions of the national cultures. Socialist in substance and diverse in its national forms, Soviet culture has become the great force behind the ideological and moral unity of the working people and fighting men of the Armed Forces.

The propagandist then stresses the fact that under developed socialism the national state continues to exercise its function of preserving socialist law and order and socialist property and the interests and rights of the citizens. It stands vigilant guard over socialist reality. The Constitution of the USSR states that every citizen of our nation is required to observe Soviet laws, to work honorably and conscientiously, to protect and enhance socialist property, to guard the interests of the Soviet state, to contribute in every way to the preservation of public order, to strengthen friendship of nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state, to concern himself with the indoctrination of the children and to protect the environment. These and other duties demand the continuing improvement of our national state's function of upholding the law. It strictly monitors the observance of law and order in the socialist society and sees to it that Soviet laws are universally fulfilled.

After this the socialist national state's external functions must be discussed. Highly important among these functions is that of organizing cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, based on the principles of internationalism and comradely mutual assistance. Matters pertaining to the strengthening of ties with the liberated peoples also have an important place in the activities of our state. The USSR gives them all around support. The Soviet state concerns itself with developing political, economic and cultural relations with the capitalist nations, based on principles of peaceful coexistence.

The nature of these functions should be explained in the class. A function inherent in the socialist state from the moment of its formation--the struggle for peace and international security--should be discussed in detail. The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the achievement of lasting peace and protection of the peoples' rights to independence are invariable goals of our foreign policy.

The fact is well known that the Soviet Union pursues a peace-loving foreign policy. It has earned international acknowledgment. Consistently implementing the constitutional principles of foreign policy as set forth in our nation's Fundamental Law, the Soviet Union together with the other fraternal socialist states, with all progressive forces, strives persistently for continuing advancement along the path of detente, for the achievement of a real shift from the arms race to its limitation and subsequent universal and total disarmament, and attempts to expand mutually advantageous international cooperation based on equality.

As the conference of military leaders held in the Kremlin pointed out, we live in difficult times. The international situation makes it essential for us to double, to triple our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace. In this struggle we must expand interaction with all those to whom peace on earth is dear. And it is our duty to strengthen the nation's defense and maintain great vigilance.

Our devotion to the cause of peace does not therefore rule out but on the contrary, actually requires, constant concern for assuring our security. The Constitution of the USSR reflects one of the important Leninist principles underlying the Soviet state's foreign policy--unity of the struggle for peace and a readiness to repel imperialist aggression.

As he concludes his presentation of the second topic, the propagandist should stress the fact that the Soviet state's functions manifest the profoundly democratic nature and humanism of the socialist way of life. This is one of socialism's basic advantages and lies in the fact that the state functions as an enormous creative force behind the society. It is the main tool by means of which the Soviet people, guided by our own Leninist party, are transforming the society of developed socialism into a communist society, systematically and according to plan.

3. Defense of the Socialist Homeland--An Objective Historical Need

When the presentation of the third topic is begun it should be pointed out that the armed defense of the socialist conquests is one of the natural laws involved in the building of communism. V. I. Lenin taught us that any revolution is only worth something if it's able to defend itself, that the socialist army is designed to protect our popular rule against all enemies of the working people.

These instructions from Lenin are especially valid in the contemporary situation. Two lines are now confronting each other in world policy. The line pursued by the United States and those who follow it consists in intensifying tensions and exacerbating the situation to the maximum. They dream of the political isolation and economic weakening of the USSR and its friends. They have initiated an unprecedented arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and are attempting to achieve military superiority. Having set out on this path, imperialism is irresponsibly playing with the fate of peoples. Our line is one of detente and strengthening of international security. We will not deviate from it. We will increase our efforts and retain the initiative in international affairs. "We are for the search for a wholesome foundation acceptable to the parties for resolving the most complex problems, first and foremost, of course, problems of controlling the arms race in both nuclear and conventional weapons," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "Let no one expect unilateral disarmament from us, however. We are not naive people."

Defending the socialist homeland, states the Soviet Constitution, is one of the most important functions of the state and the concern of all the people. This function is implemented along various lines, in various forms and by various methods, in all the main areas of our society's life--economic, political, ideological and military.

The Armed Forces of the USSR were created for purposes of protecting the socialist conquests, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. The heroic path which they have covered under

Communist Party leadership has convincingly confirmed the vitality of Lenin's conclusion to the effect that the character and the specific features of the army are determined entirely by the social-class nature of the system which gives rise to them and which they are called upon to defend.

From the standpoint of domestic conditions, the Soviet Union has no need of an army. It is only the objective historical necessity of protecting socialism's gains against attack by the imperialist aggressors which forces our people to maintain the powerful Armed Forces. Today, as in the past, they serve as a reliable defensive weapon for the Soviet Nation. Mankind sees the Armed Forces of the USSR as a military organization which protects the interests of the working people and serves as a bulwark of universal peace.

The Armed Forces of the USSR are an inseparable part of the Soviet state machinery. With the formation of the national state, our army and navy, border and internal troops also became national. They were created as the united Armed Forces of the multinational Soviet state and personify friendship of peoples, fervent patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The Armed Forces of the USSR are developing on the solid economic, social and political foundation of mature socialism. The Soviet Nation's entire history is a brilliant demonstration of the Soviet military organization's superiority over the bourgeois military organization. This is a result of those objective factors underlying the nature of our society.

The Communist Party's all-embracing work in this area is the main and crucial condition for reliably protecting the socialist homeland. The CPSU assures that the USSR's defense capability is growing steadily stronger on a truly scientific basis and in the interest of the people. "We shall do everything necessary," the fact was stressed at a reception at the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, "to see that those who like military adventures never catch the Soviet Nation unprepared, that a potential aggressor understands that a devastating retaliatory strike inevitably awaits it."

It should be pointed out that the nation's defense strength depends upon the sum total of its economic, scientific and technological, social, moral and political potentials, and the strictly military potential formed on their basis, the nucleus of which is the combat strength of the Armed Forces of the USSR. All party activities in the area of the nation's economic, social and political and spiritual development help to enhance the defense capability of the state as a whole and the combat strength and combat readiness of the Armed Forces in particular.

The tireless concern demonstrated by the Communist Party and the Soviet state for maintaining the army and navy at a high level of combat readiness is dictated by our people's vital interests. It is the duty of all servicemen to be at such a level of readiness. In his report at the sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, stated that combat readiness is the main indicator of the

qualitative state of the troops and naval forces. The field, naval and air training constitute the foundation for a high level of combat readiness. In order to acquire the proper training, the soldier and sailor must work diligently in each training exercise and drill, demonstrate reasonable initiative and persistence in the socialist competition and fulfill his military duty irreproachably.

All of these requirements are reflected in the Constitution of the USSR, the Law of the USSR "On Universal Military Duty," in the military oath and military regulations. Our nation's Fundamental Law states that the citizen of the USSR is required to protect the interests of the Soviet state, to help enhance its strength and prestige. Our Constitution states that defense of the socialist homeland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR, that military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the USSR is the honored duty of Soviet citizens.

Fighting men of the army and navy are honorably fulfilling this great constitutional duty, a fact confirmed every day in their intense combat and political training. We have everything necessary to reliably defend the homeland, our friends and allies. This fact is demonstrated both by exercises conducted by the Soviet Armed Forces and by joint exercises involving forces of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact nations.

Military service is for the Soviet people a good school of labor and political conditioning, a school of courage and discipline, a school of military skill. It helps us to successfully accomplish one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party and the Soviet state--that of molding an active and aware builder and defender of the new society.

Our fighting men steadfastly strive toward new and higher goals in the improvement of their military skill, vigilantly follow the intrigues of the imperialist aggressors and together with their brothers-in-arms from the armies of the Warsaw Pact nations, are prepared to come to the defense of peace and socialism at any time.

When the instructor completes his presentation of the third topic, he must stress once more the fact that personnel of the Armed Forces of the USSR regard the socialist homeland's defense as their honored constitutional duty, as their sacred obligation to society. Soviet fighting men are always in a state of constant combat readiness. And should the security of our beloved homeland and the cause of protecting peace and socialism require it, they will honorably fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

To conclude the lecture (narration) it should be pointed out that all of the multifaceted work of the Soviet national state, the strengthening and development of it are performed under the direct guidance of the Communist Party. It is only because of this guidance that our state is successfully fulfilling its worldwide historical mission and serving as a powerful implement for building communism and defending the socialist conquests and peace on earth.

During the hours of independent preparation it is recommended that the students read V. I. Lenin's work "On the State" ("Poln. sobr. soch.", Vol 39, pp 64-84); a section of the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (pp 110-112); the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (preamble, sections 1, 2); the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Current Party Tasks in the Area of Foreign and Domestic Policy ("Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [26th CPSU Congress Materials], p 66); the speech delivered by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee (PRAVDA, 23 November 1982); chapter 2 of the training aid for political classes "Our Goal is Communism."

The following topics should be discussed in the seminar (or discussion): 1. What are the essence and the characteristic features of the Soviet national state? 2. What are the main tasks of our state at the contemporary stage in the building of communism? 3. What are the main internal and external functions of our state? 4. What successes have been achieved by the Soviet people during the 60 years since the founding of the USSR? 5. Why is it essential to enhance the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces?

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3. "Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," pp 110-112.
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5. "Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Current Party Tasks in the Area of Foreign and Domestic Policy," "Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [26th CPSU Congress Materials], p 66.
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7. Andropov, Yu. V., speech delivered at the 22 November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, PRAVDA, 23 November 1982.
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AIR FORCES

BOMBER REGIMENT: PARTY WORK, HIGH TRAINING RESULTS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 (signed to press
3 Dec 82) pp 32-37

[Article by Guards Col V. Sadikov, commander of an excellent air regiment: "As the Duty of Those in the Lead"]

[Text] A tactical flight exercise was under way. It was being conducted to sum up the year's combat training for the personnel of our Guards bomber regiment. It was more than simply a final test exercise, however. It was also an accounting by the pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, by all of the unit's fighting men, as the initiators of socialist competition in the Air Forces, our report to the party and people on how the collective was commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The combat training missions were being performed in adverse weather conditions, in an intense, abruptly changing tactical situation. On the routes the airmen had to repel "enemy" fighter attacks and detour around his air defense facilities, altering course and altitude.

All the difficulties were overcome and the combat exercises skillfully performed by the crews of the aircraft, the members of which included communists Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Koshelev, Guards Majors A. Kotov and A. Vavilov, and Guards Captains N. Cherepanov and V. Karenin. Their bombing attack was performed with sniper accuracy.

And the other crews performed on a par with those leaders. Specialists of the Air Force Engineer Service and all the ground subunits worked with a sense of great responsibility to ready the equipment for the flights. The regiment received an excellent rating for the final tactical flight exercise, as it had for all the previous exercises. The result of the combat and air training are the best confirmation of the fact that the guardsmen are capable of firmly keeping their word, that they do everything possible to achieve skillful mastery of the weapons and achieve the ability to make full use of their combat capabilities.

The collective completely fulfilled the large socialist commitments accepted in honor of the glorious anniversary of the USSR, fulfilled in every respect. We gave our word that we would retain the title of excellent regiment, and we confirmed this honored title for the fourth time in a row. Thanks to improved organization of the training process and flight preparation of the crews and aircraft, the time required to put the subunits into a state of combat readiness has been reduced by more than 6 percent. The average rating for piloting technique, navigation and the basic kinds of combat employment was 4.65. All of the squadrons and the technical subunits, most of the detachments and 80 percent of the crews have excellent ratings. A total of 108 rationalization proposals were submitted and adopted in the practical combat training during the year. Expenditures of ground support means for the flights were reduced by 12.6 percent, and around 600 tons of fuel was saved. Along with the improvement in combat skill, the ideological conditioning of the personnel and the moral-political solidarity of the collective were enhanced.

Just what lies behind these facts and figures? First and foremost, intense work on the part of regimental personnel, our determined competition with our comrades-in-arms--flight and technical personnel of the excellent unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Derbenov--and the fact that preparations for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR mobilized and inspired the personnel.

The aviators used the terms "leader" and "wingman." By coming forth with the patriotic initiative in the Air Forces, our regiment thereby accepted the honored and difficult role of leader in the competition. A role with one, greatly demanding privilege, that of being out front, of demonstrating unity of word and deed.

For the accomplishment of such an important task as that of welding the efforts of the personnel into one, of mobilizing the fighting men and leading them toward the set objective, there must also be a leader within the collective itself. The party organization, the real political nucleus of our regiment, served as this vanguard. All of the commanders and navigators of the squadrons, detachments and aircraft carriers are communists. There is also a large percentage of party members in the technical maintenance subunits and groups. Communists account for a significant portion of the Komsomol aktiv. The militancy and activeness of our primary party organizations and their influence upon all aspects of the life of the personnel, primarily upon the resolution of matters directly pertaining to the improvement of combat readiness for the regiment, increased markedly in the course of fulfilling decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress and recommendations of the sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations (Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Nagornjak, secretary of the regiment party committee, took part in that conference). We are required by the Constitution of the USSR and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to be in a constant state of combat readiness assuring an immediate, devastating rebuff for any aggressor. And the communists in the Lenin party and all of the fighting men regard the fulfillment of these requirements as their primary duty.

On the subject of the communists' leading role in the combat training and organization of the socialist competition, I would like first of all to mention the

work performed by the party members of regiment headquarters. They set a good personal example in the service and demonstrate purposiveness in the effort to improve the air and the tactical flight training of the crew members, principle and intolerance of indulgences in the training. For example, the communists in charge promptly corrected Guards Captain I. Baranov, aircraft commander and party member, who had at one time become less demanding of himself and his subordinates and tolerated indulgences in the crew training.

The party organization at the regiment headquarters achieved a situation in which all of its communists actively helped to work out the socialist commitments, monitored their fulfillment throughout the year, worked to establish the know-how of those out front, helped lagging personnel and saw to it that the Leninist principles for organizing competition were implemented universally and undeviatingly. Working closely with the commanders of the subunits and missile carriers, they supported everything new and progressive, they themselves produced many good initiatives and consider it a matter of honor to make a contribution to the search for and utilization of reserves.

Rationalization work was one such reserve. Directing the rationalizers' efforts into the proper channel, publicizing and encouraging their creative quest, the staff officers made the effort of the innovators a mass and efficient movement. The regiment considerably exceeded its accepted commitment for the adoption of various innovations in the practical combat training.

Rationalization proposals submitted by Guards Engineer-Major V. Nagavkin, Guards Captain Yu. Klyuchnikov and Guards Warrant Officers V. Sokol, as an example, were considerably effective with respect to improving the equipment reliability and intensifying the training process. The unit headquarters summarized their progressive experience and disseminated it to all the squadrons and technical maintenance units (TECh).

The communists in the headquarters party organization have done a great deal to maintain and develop a spirit of rivalry in the collective. As a result of the smoothly functioning system of communication which they established with the air regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Derbenov and through regular briefings the fighting men knew all about their rivals, the successes and failures of the latter. They also promptly learned that we were behind in some areas of the competition according to the winter training results. This motivated the personnel to make an even more determined effort in their military work. The exchange of know-how organized by both regimental staffs was also highly beneficial. Our rivals frequently used our progressive methods, and we borrowed many things from them.

The effectiveness of the struggle conducted by the personnel for good combat training results and of the competition depend to a significant degree upon the militancy of the party organization, upon the public-political activeness of the communists, upon their personal example.

There is no important matter in the life of the regiment, whether it be a search for ways to further reduce the amount of time required to make the subunits combat ready, to improve the air training or strengthen military discipline, which is not influenced by the party organization.

Let us take a look at the tactical flight training. At one of the party committee meetings we studied the socialist competition between the two squadrons commanded by communists Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Buchenkov and Guards Major Yu. Pyl'nev. We naturally focused our attention upon the tactical flight training as the most important indicator of combat readiness for the squadrons. There was no apparent need to conduct such a study: both squadrons were successfully fulfilling their socialist commitments and proceeding confidently toward the goals they had outlined for their combat skill. We still found some things to discuss, however. We first took up the following matter. Guards Major Yu. Pyl'nev's squadron had not been rated excellent in the initial stage of the competition. This meant that the pilots, navigators and technical personnel were in some way behind the members of the excellent squadron headed by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Buchenkov. The results of the winter combat training indicated a change, however. The Guards Major Yu. Pyl'nev's men completed the tactical flight exercise with greater success.

The only question in the situation was: Why? A thorough study of the squadron's combat training helped us find the answer. It was because Major Pyl'nev did more to give the crews a sense of rivalry and did a better job of organizing the competition for quality fulfillment of the functional duties.

Based on the results of their studies, the party committee members recommended that the squadron commanders arrange for more frequent exchanges of know-how. Mutual assistance is developed in this process, after all, and the competition participants become united.

We once decided to conduct an exchange of know-how between the squadrons with the involvement of members of the unit methods council and the commanders of other subunits. One of the first to speak was Guards Major Yu. Pyl'nev. He told about the methods established in the subunit for working on operations conducted from a strange airfield and about the advantages of striving constantly to increase rivalry in the crews for the accomplishment of this difficult mission.

The commander's talk was logically continued by his deputy for political affairs, Guards Major V. Demidenko, who told about the specific features in the organization of party-political work during a tactical flight exercise and the specific nature of the work performed by the party and Komsomol aktiv under the difficult conditions.

The improved results achieved in the tactical flight training by Guards Major Yu. Pyl'nev's squadron were also due to the fact that Guards Major V. Illarionov, party organization secretary and bureau member, had worked in a more focused manner to improve the training. It was therefore recommended to party activists

in the other squadron and their secretary, Guards Captain V. Matveyev, that they devote more time and effort to individual indoctrinal work, work more actively to publicize the advanced know-how of the best crews, both theirs and those of their rivals in the competition, and make more specific assignments to the communists prior to each tactical flight training exercise.

Both squadrons wrapped up the training year in the ranks of the excellent. A great deal of the credit for this goes to the unit party committee, which strove constantly to give a spirit of real rivalry to the competition between the two collectives, while taking into fuller account the moral aspect of the competition.

Competent and principled people have been elected to our unit's party committee. Throughout the training year they directed the party organizations of the squadrons and technical subunits in a focused manner and did not lose sight of the party aktiv's training. And once the party committee members take on some job, they always follow it through to its logical conclusion. Take the following example.

Guards Major V. Pisarenko's aircraft crew once had an excellent rating. It had dropped markedly, however, with respect to the quality of its flights. In addition, one situation after another developed, which was not far removed from the precondition for a flight accident.

The unit command took Guards Major V. Pisarenko and his men strictly to account for this. The situation was studied at an officers' conference. In addition, the crew lost its excellent rating.

Perhaps this was too drastic? No, it was not. For purposes of preventing flight accidents none other than the regimental party committee had suggested that strict accountability be exercised not just with respect to preconditions for a flight accident, but even for deviations from the established routine which were not even considered gross errors.

Guards Major V. Pisarenko's crew was guilty of several such deviations. The strict approach and exacting demands were therefore justified.

A similar situation developed in the crew commanded by Guards Captain A. Lipskiy. Once, when performing night flights, the commander was taxiing the aircraft along the runway with engines revved up and rolled it off the runway onto the ground. This violation of the established requirements was nothing other than a precondition for a flight accident.

An unflattering talk was had with Guards Major V. Pisarenko and Guards Captain A. Lipskiy at a part committee meeting. And with certain others too. A great deal of work has been done by members of the party committee in the party organizations in which these CPSU members are on the roster. The matter was formulated thusly: There is no such thing as accidental infractions, which meant that party influence upon the communists had weakened and that there were deficiencies in the individual indoctrinal work.

Earnestness, efficiency and focus were demonstrated by the party committee members while working in the Air Force Engineer Service collective led by Guards Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel V. Fursa. They had a different task there--to summarize and disseminate the advanced know-how of the communists in charge and of the entire collective. The results of the competition among the servicing groups in the Air Force Engineer Service are rated with points. Points are added for good indicators and subtracted for poor ones. The greatest number of points are subtracted for a precondition for a flight accident. Guards Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel V. Fursa's men had no such preconditions for the year. An effective system for rating the military work also helped to achieve this good result.

The unit party organization is doing a great deal to assure that the competition is publicized. We make extensive use of this Leninist principle and are constantly seeking new ways to implement it. The communists put it this way, for example. The regiment has many specialists--pilots, navigators, engineers, technicians.... Naturally, each of them has his main job. The main job of the pilot, for example, is to master piloting techniques, that of the navigator--navigation and combat employment. To make it possible to compare the competition results as a whole and to assess the efforts of the pilot and the navigator by the same indicator--how well the flight is performed--the officers-and-communists of the navigation group headed by Guards Lieutenant Colonel N. Klyuzhev prepared an electric display for showing the results of the combat training for the month, the period, the year. Each crew's results are shown there. It is possible to analyze and determine who is responsible for a drop in the overall rating--the pilot, the navigator or the aircraft engineer.

The display also shows the combat training results for officers of the regimental headquarters. This provides yet another opportunity for the communists-in-charge to influence the combat training and the competition with their personal example.

The communists have also led the fighting men toward the goals set in military skill with their mobilizing party word. Ideological indoctrinational work has been stepped up considerably in the regiment in the anniversary year. Fulfilling the requirements set at the 26th CPSU Congress and decrees passed by the CPSU Central Committee on ideological matters, the party committee and the party organization have striven to see that every communist is an active political fighter, that he explains to his colleagues on a daily basis the party's decisions and policy. Carrying out party assignments, most of the CPSU members, first and foremost those communists in charge, address the personnel with lectures, reports and talks and took part in the preparation and conduct of Lenin readings and evenings of discussion devoted to special subjects. They used brilliant examples from our Soviet reality to convincingly demonstrate the great conquests and the advantages of socialism, the historic achievements in the economy, science and culture of our nation and of each Soviet republic.

The regiment's ideological aktiv and all our communist have accomplished a great deal and are still doing much to make every fighting man deeply cognizant of decisions coming out of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee,

points and conclusions made in the speech presented at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and documents from the USSR Supreme Soviet's seventh session. With a sense of filial pride in the successes achieved by the people and for the beloved homeland, the aviators are trying to work even better, to make their contribution to the strengthening of its defense capability.

In the propaganda work proper importance is attached to the job of explaining the current international situation and the causes of the growing military danger, to exposing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, to developing in the fighting men a heightened sense of responsibility for the homeland's security, class hatred for its enemies and constant vigilance.

Indoctrinal of the fighting men in the regiment's glorious combat traditions is an important element in the party organization's work. In a struggle to fulfill their large socialist commitments the aviators have attempted to carry in a worthy manner the baton passed on by their heroic predecessors in the regiment, who participated in many battles of the Great Patriotic War and traveled a path stretching from Sevastopol to Berlin. Successors to the honor and glory of the homeland's courageous defenders, the guardsmen are making every effort to continue and add to the traditions of the front-line soldiers, to refine their professional skill and military ability every day. For example, the communists set the pace in the competition for the honored right to challenge prizes imeni Heroes of the Soviet Union S. Kondrin, A. Nazarov and Ya. Shashlov. The best aircraft commanders and navigators, engineers and technicians--masters of their combat specialty--were the winners. Their names were entered in the unit Book of Honor, and the other aviators tried to equal them.

The training is ended. The results show that the personnel of our regiment have fulfilled their duty as leaders in the Air Forces, as did our party organization within the unit. Despite this, it is the unanimous opinion of command and of the party collective that there is no basis for complacency. We are directed to further enhance the organizational and indoctrinal work and strengthen discipline by decisions coming out of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The homeland's security interests, the complex international situation and the real danger of war on the part of imperialism obligate us to increase vigilance and enhance the combat readiness of the fighting men in every way possible.

A conference of leading personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy held in the Kremlin stressed the fact that times are now such that the combat readiness of the Armed Forces must be even higher, that we must work to improve it, constantly and with a sense of exceptional responsibility. In view of the increased demands being made by the party and USSR minister of defense with respect to the combat readiness of the forces, regiment personnel have actively entered into the socialist competition with the motto "Increase Vigilance and Provide Reliable Security for the Homeland!" and have accepted the optimal socialist commitments for the new training year. In arriving at these commitments we took into account the potential

and capabilities for advancing further. In order to improve the combat skill and the air training we have called for, among other things, improving the class ratings of the pilots and navigators, the excellent fulfillment of all combat exercises, skillful mastery of the combat equipment and weapons on the part of all the fighting men, reducing the time required to ready crews and aircraft for takeoff, and stepping up the campaign for enhanced discipline, conservation and thrift in all things.

The communists have mentioned one other reserve at a regimental party meeting. The collectives of the squadrons and technical subunits, in their opinion, will achieve even greater results in the combat training and the competition, if the party organizations constantly concern themselves with strengthening one-man command and give more active support to demanding and competent commanders. The commanders, for their part, must place better reliance upon the party organizations and use the communists to mobilize the personnel for intensive military work and for the continued enhancement of the regiment's combat readiness.

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NAVAL FORCES

NUCLEAR SUBMARINE TRAINING EXERCISE DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 (signed to press 3 Dec 82) pp 38-42

[Article by Capt 2d Rank V. Romashko: "Verifying the Reputation of the Right-Flank Participants"]

[Text] A long ocean cruise is a difficult, all round test. It is a test to which one cannot become accustomed, not even someone who has gone to sea the 2d, 3d, the 20th time as has Captain 1st Rank V. Zhuravlev, commander of the nuclear-powered, missile submarine which initiated socialist competition in the Navy. During his long career submariner Viktor Alekseyevich has made long cruises 14 times on diesel-powered submarines and 6 times on nuclear-powered submarines. On this 20th cruise discussed in the article, an anniversary cruise for him, the commander was a most experienced and well-trained sailor. No one could say that he demonstrated vanity or complacency in any way, however. During his service career, communist Zhuravlev has developed a profound conviction that what has already been covered and mastered is no assurance of continued success but a guarantee of more certain advancement toward new goals of combat readiness. He has taught this to subordinates, and continues to do so.

It would have seemed that the nuclear-powered submarine's command (not just the commander but the deputy commander for political affairs, Captain 2d Rank Ye. Molochnikov, also had experience) would have had no reason to worry seriously about the outcome of the cruise. After all, almost half the personnel were communists, every third one was a master of military affairs and there were almost as many specialists with high ratings. During the performance combat exercises on previous cruises at sea they had all made a good showing and performed reliably. Despite this, the commander, the political worker, the party and Komsomol organizations had performed the most thoroughgoing preparatory work back at the base. The ship's traditional orientation toward the maximum was demonstrated in the process, which calls not only for the successful performance of the combat training missions, but also for coordinated and skillful actions on the part of the crew in many other possible situations. And the pace was set literally everywhere by the communists, who had worked especially hard to coordinate interaction among the specialists in various hypothetical problems, to pass on to the young sailors the know-how of the veteran submariners and to reveal reserves for increasing combat readiness.

The initiator of competition is a laboratory for advanced know-how. The command of the nuclear-powered submarine had made this decision at the beginning of the training year. As a result, the ship's party organization had an especially important role with respect to increasing the submariners' intense sense of responsibility for the exemplary fulfillment of all the combat training missions. Focusing all their daily organizational efforts upon this goal, the communists stressed good discipline and organization on the part of the personnel, because, as Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, stressed at the sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, the collective consists of people differing in temperament, tastes, habits, inclinations, demands and needs. To achieve a situation in which they represent not simply a certain number of servicemen but truly a single, friendly, united family alive with the fervent desire to fulfill its duty to the homeland in a worthy manner--this is what concerns the CPSU members and candidate members, motivates each of them to set an example for his colleagues, to inspire them to perform their service duties in an exemplary manner.

The cruise, on which I also took part, was preceded by the summing up of training year results and verification of the fulfillment of commitments accepted by the submariners in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. From the very beginning all of the activities of the crew reflected the mood set during the preparatory stage, a fact manifested both in the actions and words of the individual sailors and in the collective's communal opinion and its actual deeds. Everything which took place in the life of the ship was a subject of very careful attention, analysis and practical reaction. It was like the finishing adjustment, the fine tuning of a complex and already coordinated mechanism.

"Attention! Attention! This is the ship's radio. We are starting a radio newspaper 'For the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People--Reliable Protection!'"--these words were heard throughout the compartments soon after the nuclear-powered missile submarine submerged. And the sailors listened very attentively to the announcer, Captain Lieutenant V. Kolychev, secretary of the ship's party bureau. He reminded them that the results of the important cruise, replete with difficult missions, would depend upon the performance of every crew member. This theme was heard at meetings and bureau sessions, during the summing up of results, in evening discussions devoted to special subjects, in issues of the radio newspaper, in talks presented by the officers and the communists, in their very attitude toward the life and work of the personnel.

The crew had comprehensive commitments for the cruise which covered the ideological-political, moral, military-technical growth of the submariners, the exemplary fulfillment of the combat training missions and moral and ethical standards, the strengthening of friendship and comradeship. There were specific individuals responsible for every percentage point by which the time required to make the ship combat ready was reduced, for every increase in the number of masters of combat skills, highly rated specialists and experts, individuals who had given their word to achieve this and who did not forget their promise. Commanders, political workers and all of the communists helped the sailors to define their objectives before the cruise began and then to adjust them during the performance

of hypothetical tasks. The commander of the nuclear-powered submarine directed their painstaking work.

As he observed the performance of the sonar specialists, for example, Captain 1st Rank Zhuravlev became convinced that it was realistically possible for many of them, in addition to their stated commitments, to raise their rating to the next highest level before returning to base. The commander shared these thoughts with the deputy commander for political affairs and the party bureau secretary. They in turn found that it was possible to increase the commitments pertaining to the standing of watch at sea, to political self-education and participation in the rationalization work on the part of specialists in the mine and torpedo division. They also found in this subunit errors made by Lieutenant V. Petin in his supervision of the competition: Before the cruise he had not found time to study the capabilities of each of his men, as a result of which the sailors and petty officers had outlined insufficiently validated, duplicate commitments for themselves. At a meeting of commanders of the ship divisions political worker Captain 2d Rank Ye. Molochnikov thoroughly analyzed those omissions, explained that initiative has nothing in common with leaving things to simply flow along by themselves, and made suggestions for correcting the shortcomings. The matter was also discussed at a party meeting.

It is very important for the goals outlined to be reasonable, but the practical achievement of those goals is the most difficult aspect of the matter. In the process people are especially in need of daily monitoring, assistance, a kind word. In this respect, it would be appropriate to mention the following incident, which occurred during the first week of the cruise.

At a party meeting communist S. Zhestkov, master of military affairs, was criticized by his comrades for the fact that although he has a profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, he was not properly active in the realization of the mass agitation work plan compiled for the period of the cruise and rarely spoke to the men on current political subjects. The officer immediately recognized his failing. As a conscientious and honorable man, he rapidly responded to the comments and filled in the gap by conducting talks which helped to enhance the sailors' vigilance during the standing of watch at sea and the sense of responsibility of each man for the state of affairs in the subunit. The party activists also derived the proper conclusion for themselves: There had to be more focused monitoring of the crew members' fulfillment of their commitments with respect to public activism. It was for a good reason that the party bureau meetings systematically included reports by the communists on their fulfillment of party assignments, on the improvement of their ideological-theoretical level and their technical military expertise, and on the indoctrination of the personnel. Specifically, there was a substantive analysis of the work performed by CPSU member Captain 3d Rank S. Popov to see that the officers subordinate to him set a good example in the competition and by CPSU member Engineer-Captain 2d Rank V. Fedorov to prepare masters of combat skill and rated specialists.

In principle the effort to achieve more effective work from the men during the cruise amounted to developing the correct work style on the part of everyone on

the crew--from the seaman to the officer. This is the most effective way to enhance the public activeness of the personnel. It makes it possible to reveal and eliminate shortcomings which themselves might sometimes appear insignificant, while having a perceptible indirect effect. I shall attempt to illustrate this.

During the first weeks of the cruise the third combat shift, which was headed by officer of the watch Captain Lieutenant S. Voylokov, was invariably in last place in the competition. "What is the matter?" the party activists asked themselves. "Are these results acceptable"? After all, when leaders in the competition are replaced by those behind them, this is nothing other than a demonstration of an intense struggle, in which it is not always a disgrace to relinquish first place. If one has fallen behind, he must catch up, seek new reserves and possibilities for moving ahead.

The situation soon became clear. It turned out that the officer of the watch and officer B. Vakayev, engineer-mechanic of the watch, had not worked with adequate persistence to establish a climate of rivalry within the collective, had not made full use of the force of public opinion for this purpose. The deficiencies specifically named made it possible also to work out specific recommendations to correct them. Furthermore, the party activists concerned themselves with imparting the progressive experience to the lagging participants. This was an extensive job, and a large number of people took part in it. It produced perceptible results, however. Two weeks later that combat shift moved up to first place for the first time in the competition and retained it for a long time. By the end of the cruise it was not an easy matter to determine exactly who was the best. The training indicators for the previously lagging collective rose primarily because a more vigorous effort began to be made in the collective to further the development of the young specialists.

The following took place on the combat shift. Seaman Z. Mirauskas, sonar operator, committed an error in his very first practice battle. He took some interference as a target, thereby misleading the ship's battle crew. This resulted in the loss of valuable seconds for readying the torpedo salvo.

What should be done? A decision had to be made. In view of the situation, the sonar operator should have been removed from the watch. "But if we relieve Mirauskas of his duties now," the party group organizer for the battle shift said, "he will lose his head again the next time this situation occurs. We need to persevere, be patient and help the sailor achieve proficiency."

And that is exactly what they did. His more experienced colleagues conducted several drills with Mirauskas and showed him how to reinforce on his own the skills he already had. By working persistently the young sonarman caught up extremely rapidly and his performance of hypothetical tasks began to be used as an example.

I must explain that close attention was given to the accelerated development of the young specialists on all the battle shifts. I recall many typical features of the organizational work, of which the following would have to be the most noteworthy.

During the next phase of the cruise the activists hung up a poster "Submariners, remember that the water is very deep beneath us and there is an ice field over us!" for purposes of enhancing vigilance during the standing of watch at sea. Undoubtedly this reminder had an overall positive effect on the crew, especially with respect to absolute adherence to operating manuals, immediate and exact fulfillment of orders and instructions. On a tour of the battle stations, however, officer G. Lapshin, a communist, noticed a certain constraint, a certain cautiousness in the young seamen. He shared his observations with the political worker and the activists.

In subsequent talks with the sailors who had never before been in this situation; it was learned that they worried about how the submarine would surface, should that become necessary. From the psychological standpoint it was perfectly understandable that the inexperienced submariners would wonder about this. Helping the seamen overcome their lack of confidence and making them thoroughly aware of the reliability of the equipment which they were servicing was another matter. There was a reason why at the end of that very day the seamen heard a radio newspaper broadcast "Our ship is the pride of Soviet science and technology." They were addressed by the more experienced officers whom the seamen had learned to trust. This was followed by an entire set of measures, which had a good effect upon the psychological state of the young sailors.

We need to give due credit to many of the ship's officers and party activists for their pedagogical skill. They more than once proved themselves to be both kind counselors and strict, demanding chiefs for the sake of enhancing the ship's combat readiness, thereby confirming the fact that it is assured through the efforts of specific people, by their discipline, close interaction, initiative and creativity. And an effort was made for every individual. This was the situation in literally all the ship's subunits, especially in the electrical and engineering division under the command of officer V. Fedorov.

The study of the individual abilities of specific submariners and the ability of the organizers to turn this analytical data into real factors for enhancing combat readiness are a typical feature of the training and indoctrinational process in the collective. From his very first days on the ship, as an example, young Seaman M. Bekturganov proved himself to be an exceptionally industrious, self-possessed and efficient fighting man. Unfortunately, he did not know the Russian language well enough, and this was first of all a hindrance to his mastery of the combat equipment. At the commander's advice, Seaman V. Gribov began to work with Bekturganov on a regular basis. Constantly associating with each other, the sailors developed a real friendship. In the process, Gribov not only helped his comrade advance but learned a great deal from Bekturganov as well. Upon returning to the base the commander sent letters of gratitude to the parents of the sailors. One can easily imagine the joy which S. Bekturganov, field crop expert well known in the nation and Hero of Socialist Labor, experienced as he read the commander's letter about how his son had become an outstanding submariner within the solid family of the crew on a nuclear-powered missile submarine. This example is also noteworthy in that it demonstrates the essence of national relations in our nation,

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the 60th anniversary of which is being commemorated by the crew with good indicators in the training.

Warrant officer S. Shleyev, party group organizer for one of the battle shifts, once said in a discussion: "It is important to motivate the men not only to strive for the irreproachable standing of watch at sea. We need also to make them want to grow morally, and this means all round growth. Growth in which the value of every seaman/specialist as an individual constantly increases." The most effective means of influencing those around us in this respect is of course the personal example set by the organizer of the training and indoctrinal process, by the commander himself.

I could not fail to say that Captain 1st Rank V. Zhuravlev was on top of his situation during all the phases of the cruise. His self-possession, purposiveness, physical stamina and great demandingness of himself earned him great respect on the part of the crew. The commander took an active part in all activities conducted on the cruise, himself initiating them more often than not. The other officers emulated him in this respect as, incidentally, they did in their professional improvement effort and their handling of their functional duties. Their deeds and ideas conformed to the thoughts and actions of the nuclear-powered submarine's commander: not to be content with what has been achieved, to acquire progressive know-how and master the most effective work methods. This creed of the commander's was typically most strongly manifested in the performance of Captain Lieutenant V. Kolychev, party bureau secretary. Prior to one of the exercises, he made calculations and demonstrated the possibility of executing torpedo attacks more rapidly and with greater accuracy. Several suggestions were then made by the other officers.

This would not appear to be especially difficult for a modern, literate and experienced submariner. He did some figuring, thought about it--and achieved the result. This is only the technical aspect of the matter, however, the drive mechanism of which is a high level of spiritual and moral attunement on the part of the crew to obtain the greatest possible results from the work. And the crew's results are expressed in better-than-ever training indicators. Personnel of the nuclear-powered submarine completed the long cruise and the training year as a whole by exactly fulfilling and in a number of respects, exceeding their commitments accepted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The number of combat and political training experts on the ship increased by 12 percent. This great title is now held by almost three-quarters of the crew members. Every third submariner has mastered a related specialty. The sailors submitted and adopted 1.5-fold more rationalization proposals than called for by the plan, and they themselves outfitted tactical and special training classrooms.

What they have achieved is not the limit, however. On a new training cruise the personnel of the nuclear-powered submarine are accomplishing the tasks assigned them with even greater persistence and determination.

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STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

MISSILE UNIT'S COMBAT AND POLITICAL TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 (signed to press 3 Dec 82) pp 43-46

[Article by Maj V. Podpruzhnikov, unit party bureau secretary: "They Are the Soul of the Collective"]

[Text] It is a short way from home to unit headquarters. I can stroll there within a few minutes. Frequently, however, I deliberately lengthen my route. This time too, I skirt the rectangular parade ground along the very edge of the asphalt and enter the avenue leading to the training building. Framed in trees, in the spring it strikes one with the subtle smells of awakening buds, in the summer it covers one in its shade and in the fall it charms with a unique scene of falling leaves. It is also pleasant to walk along the avenue in the winter, over snow, crunchy from the morning cold.

In the training building I stop at a new display devoted to the right-flank participants in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. In the photographs are familiar faces. The very best are shown in the pictures. Outstanding officers, warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers. They tirelessly enhance their combat skill, concern themselves with improving the training process, strengthen discipline and take an active part in all the collective's affairs. There are many communists among those whose portraits are in the display. They are the pride of the unit. All the personnel try to measure up to them. The communists are the leaders. They have earned this moral right with their personal example and tireless labor, leading the struggle to enhance combat readiness, the struggle for the quality and effective performance of the combat and political training tasks, the struggle to improve job skills and methods and technical military knowledge.

The communists have become the heart of the collective. It is due in great part to them that the personnel of our missile unit achieve good indicators in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The unit has reaffirmed its excellent rating five times. A total of 60 percent of the combat crews have achieved the excellent rating and more than 30 percent of the missilemen are masters of military affairs.

As I look at the display my glance stops at the picture of officer V. Shmyrev, a communist. He is the commander of an excellent combat crew and secretary of the party organization for the unit headquarters. He has established a reputation as an efficient party leader, an expert on the equipment, a skillful methods expert and a real master of military affairs. This is precisely what the communists had to say about him at the report-and-election party meeting. I remember that when Shmyrev reported at a meeting of the party bureau on his experience in providing a high level of professional training for his subordinates, many new and interesting things were noticed in his work. I was once present at classes which he conducted with simulation equipment during preparations for beginning alert duty. My notebook still contains the notes, to which I referred when I prepared for a bureau meeting.

...The hypothetical problems followed one after another, becoming more complicated, and the technical and tactical tasks were changed, but the precision of Shmyrev's work remained unchanged. Only the drops of perspiration on his face indicated the officer's tension. He does not permit himself to relax his efforts for a moment, however. Following his example, the other crew members performed with the same competence and skill. It was no surprise that this collective won first place in the competitions among combat crews in the unit. I would point out that on this crew they know how to get everything possible out of every minute of training time, they intensify the classes to the maximum possible degree and create a certain mood, a sort of special inspiration, in the men. And it is not surprising that the unit commander saw this as the main factor behind the success of Shmyrev's combat crew, which took first place in the competition.

We frequently say that a communist is not concerned with just his own personal contribution to the accomplishment of the combat training tasks. He is also closely concerned about the way his comrades serve, how they perfect their own combat skill and strengthen discipline. And this is understandable. A CPSU member strives for the common success, and this success depends not upon him alone but upon many, many co-workers. I was thinking about all this as I looked at Captain S. Stekol'nikov's picture on the board. He was deservedly awarded such an honor. This communist is especially outstanding for his attraction to people, for his desire to be in the midst of the fighting men, to experience their concerns, to help them in all matters with his words and deeds. Like perhaps no one else, he knows how to encourage a person, to say the very words which the individual with whom he is talking needs to hear. He certainly found just the right words for the commander of an adjacent crew, which he had criticized more than once for not organizing classes for the personnel with adequate precision. The personnel praised Stekol'nikov, however, and called for the others to emulate him. Such an appeal is one thing, of course, but not every individual will go to another for knowledge. One might say -- I too know a few things. But Stekol'nikov took this into account, went to his colleague and explained his ideas for reducing the time required to meet the norms. His comrade familiarized himself with them and applied them in the practical training of his subordinates.

Or take the following example, which characterizes the merits of this communist. Officer A. Romanychev serves in the unit. At one time he was reproached more than

once for omissions in the work. And Romanychev did sometimes appear lethargic, and it was necessary to give him a nudge every now and then. He did not engage in constant quest and lacked intensity throughout his work. The slightest thing would go wrong, and he would throw up his hands. Stekol'nikov took a most direct interest in how his comrade's service was developing. He began carefully scrutinizing Romanychev's training sessions with the equipment. He determined the causes of the failures and offered to help. Together the officers compiled a specific plan of independent training aimed at the quality mastery of the functional duties and calling for additional training sessions. Success did not come to Romanychev immediately. The final result was gratifying, however. The officer was also among the right-flank participants. Right now we are preparing for a party bureau meeting at which we shall have an extensive discussion, based on principle, about how the communist is not only accountable for his own deeds and successes, but also bears moral responsibility for the deeds and successes of those around him. We have naturally used Shmyrev, Stekol'nikov and certain others of our communists as examples, individuals for whom the collective's successes are important, whose primary concern is for the combat readiness of the entire unit.

I would add the following. We counted on precisely such comrades as Shmyrev, Stekol'nikov and many other communists when we took up the initiative proposed by personnel of the unit commanded by Colonel I. Shelestov--the initiator of socialist competition in the Strategic Rocket Forces. We counted on their high level of political awareness, their ability to take on the most difficult job, to be in the main, the crucial area, to demonstrate their initiative in all matters and to worry about the common success.

In this connection, we all recall a party meeting held at the beginning of the training year. At the meeting there was a discussion, acute and based on principle, about the communists' role and place with respect to accomplishing the combat training tasks, improving alert duty and making the socialist competition more effective. Many people took the floor at that time and spoke with enthusiasm. They spoke of those reserves which we need to jointly bring out and use to improve combat readiness. They discussed, among other things, further improvement of the training equipment. The communists suggested that we need to create simulators, functioning mock-ups and other devices, which would in combination with the organic trainers simulate with great precision the processes occurring in the combat equipment. It is one thing to make a proposal, however, and another to carry it out.

The communists demonstrated initiative. A. Lyashenko, V. Fedorov, B. Biryukov and V. Kulikov set about the job with enthusiasm. They gathered creative people around them. It sounds very simple: They set about the job, gathered people around them. It should be borne in mind, however, that these people are extremely busy with their service duties, and then on top of that--rationalization work? They sometimes sacrifice time which could have been spent within the family circle, with an interesting book. Some of the comrades no doubt thought approximately this: "Why do they need to do this? Just extra work." How could it be otherwise, though? After all, the main concern of CPSU members is concern for the unit's

combat readiness. And the mock-ups and various types of simulators and other devices which they created were very helpful in accelerating the training of the specialists.

We missilemen have a special kind of service. We are on the alert, in a constant state of combat readiness. The party, the homeland and all the Soviet people are counting on us. We are entrusted with powerful and awesome weapons and the most modern of equipment, which embody the latest scientific achievements and incorporate the inspired labor of all the Soviet people. All the necessary conditions have been created for us so that we can fulfill in an exemplary manner that responsible mission of standing guard over the conquests of socialism. As we know, however, weapons and equipment are only effective and powerful when they are in skillful and reliable hands. Every missileman is well aware of this. For us the concept of vigilance and combat readiness is specifically expressed in our daily combat work, in the standing of alert duty, in that good state of morale which is based on communist moral fiber and conviction. This kind of morale helps the fighting men to find the strength to overcome any difficulties encountered in the military service, to accomplish the assigned tasks without fail. The communists play a most direct and active role with respect to making the personnel proud to serve in the Strategic Rocket Forces, enhancing political awareness and vigilance.

Officers A. Zatynin, V. Vetrov and A. Tolstov are among those awarded the honor of having their pictures on the board, among the best personnel of the unit. They are outstanding specialists and active communists. Each of them deserves to be discussed separately. No undertaking in the unit could take place without their participation. Evening and morning discussions devoted to special subjects, lectures on the subject "In the Family of Fraternal Republics," meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, debates.... We could not list all of the activities which are arranged and conducted at the initiative of CPSU members and candidate members. The main thing is that every activity is prepared and conducted so as to touch the strings of the people's hearts. The idea is brought home to the minds and hearts of the fighting men that the party, the entire multi-national Soviet people are counting upon their vigilance, skill and great awareness.

An evening of discussion devoted to the fraternal Ukraine, for example, left a deep impression in the hearts of the fighting men. Book and photographic displays were set up in the club vestibule, which described the republic's achievements in industry, agriculture, science and culture during the years of Soviet power. Short documentary films acquainted the participants with outstanding production workers, industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, construction projects. The sounds of songs by Ukrainian composers came from the stage. And naturally, the participants remembered the talk by Junior Sergeant B. Dolishniy, who had recently spent a short leave in his native parts, and his impressive account of the joyous changes which have occurred there. Dolishniy then read a letter to the fighting men from members of the brigade of which his father, Vasiliy Pavlovich, is in charge. Dolishniy's oldest brother also works there. Bogdan as well dreams

of entering that brigade after his service is completed. The brigade considerably exceeds the drilling plan and leads in the socialist competition for a fitting reception for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. "The knowledge that our peaceful labor is under your reliable protection," members of the brigade wrote to the fighting men, "increases our strength 10-fold."

The missilemen are especially acutely aware of the faith shown in them by the party and the people during those solemn minutes before going on alert duty. Next to each other in neat formation stand members of the country's various nations and nationalities, fighting men drafted from various parts of the Soviet Union. How exciting the sound of the words: "Assume active duty to protect our Motherland!"

When I attend such formal ceremonies, I look into the faces of the men frozen in formation. The formation is solid. It is cemented together by the communists, people with high ideological conditioning, courageous in duty.

Right now on the eve of a glorious anniversary, the communists are summing up what has been done, what has been completed, assessing their personal contribution to the task of enhancing combat readiness in the quality and effectiveness of the training process, demandingly and self-critically, and analyzing the manner in which every party member and candidate member participates in the political indoctrination work, determining whether he is in fact an active fighter. We realize that our present successes are no grounds for complacency and self-satisfaction. It is not one of our rules to content ourselves with results once achieved. The unit communists seek reserves for further growth and are filled with resolve to reach higher levels in the combat training and socialist competition in the new training year. There is no greater honor for them today than to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with remarkable achievements in the enhancement of combat readiness and the strengthening of discipline and regulation order. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated in his speech at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the aggressive intrigues of imperialism are forcing us, together with the fraternal socialist states, to concern ourselves, and to concern ourselves seriously, with maintaining our defense capability at the proper level. It follows from this that we need to work constantly, with a sense of exceptional responsibility, taking the growing requirements into account, to perfect our combat readiness.

This is exactly how the personnel of our unit understand their tasks. They are giving their strength, energy, knowledge, their military work, to the accomplishment of these tasks.

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'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL': ANNUAL INDEX FOR 1982

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 24, Dec 82 (signed to press
3 Dec 82) pp 90-96

[Text] Article	Issue No.	Page
On the 75th Anniversary of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Birth.....	1	3
Memoires - L. I. Brezhnev.....	1	7
Decree Passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".....	6	3
The Sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations.....	11	3
Greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to Participants in the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations.....	11	5
Report by Marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR Minister of Defense.....	11	7
Report by Army General A. A. Yepishev, Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.....	11	15
Decree Passed at the Sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations.....	11	22
To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.....	11	31
The Food-Production Program of the USSR for the Period Extending to 1990 and Measures to Realize It (Materials of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee), a brochure.....	12	
To the 19th Congress of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League...	12	3
Concern for the People's Interests--A Matter of Honor for the Komsomol--Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress.....	12	5
Appeal from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet People.....	22	5
Report on the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.....	22	7
Speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.....	22	9
Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko.....	22	11
Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.....	22	15

	Issue No.	Page
Report on the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.....	23	3
Speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee on 22 November 1982.....	23	4
Decree Passed by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "On Projects in the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget of the USSR for 1983".....	23	12
Decree Passed by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Immortalization of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's Memory".....	23	14
 LEAD ARTICLES AND EDITORIALS		
"Toward New Successes in the Building of Communism".....	1	20
"To Compete is to Move Ahead".....	2	3
"The Glory and Pride of the Soviet People".....	3	3
"On the Course Set by the 26th CPSU Congress".....	4	3
"A Bulwark of Universal Peace and Social Progress. (On the publication of the second, amended edition of L. I. Brezhnev's book 'Na strazhe mira i sotsializma' [Standing Guard Over Peace and Socialism])".....	4	8
"For Military Discipline--Party Concern".....	5	3
"For the 60th Anniversary of the USSR--A Fitting Reception".....	7	3
"Internationalism--A Powerful Force for Social Progress (on the publication of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book 'Ob internatsionalizme i druzhbe narodov' [On Internationalism and Friendship of Peoples])".....	7	9
"A Leninist Alliance of Equals".....	8	3
"The Revolutionary Banner of Our Era (on the publication of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book 'O Lenine i leninizme' [On Lenin and Leninism])".....	8	8
"The Secretary of the Primary...".....	9	3
"A Bulwark of Security of Peoples (on the publication of the book 'Sluzhim Rodine, delu kommunizma' [We Serve the Homeland and the Cause of Communism]) by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense".....	9	9
"Flag Bearer of the Party Press (The newspaper PRAVDA Is 70 Years Old)".....	9	16
"With Lenin's Name, Under the Party Banner".....	10	3
"For the Summer Training--Intensity, Good Quality".....	11	34
"Recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations--Into Effect!".....	12	11
"For the Sake of the People's Welfare".....	13	3
"The Political Study Group Leader".....	13	9
"Make the Competition More Effective".....	14	3
"With the Entire Force of Party Influence".....	15	3

	Issue No.	Page
"Strengthen Organization and Regulation Order".....	16	3
"To the Center of Attention--Concern for the People".....	17	3
"Up Vigilance!".....	28	3
"Our National Law".....	19	3
"Raise the Political Training Level".....	20	3
"Under the Banner of Great October".....	21	3
"On the Leninist Course for Creating Communism".....	23	15
"An Alliance of Peoples With Equal Rights".....	24	3

ARTICLES AND CORRESPONDENCE

"For the Trade Union Organizations--Constant Attention" - V. Bychenko.....	4	24
"Satisfy the Requests of the Fighting Men More Fully" - Ye. Gol'dberg.....	21	29
"The Social Activeness of Builders and Defenders of the New World" - V. Goryunov.....	1	30
"Improve the Leadership of Party Organizations" - A. Yepishev.....	19	8
"With the Enthusiasm of Youth" - A. Zhuganov.....	10	26
"Historic Program for Improving the People's Welfare" - S. Il'in..	15	8
"Hearts Afire With Valor" - V. Kalinkin.....	10	41
"Peschanka: Glorious Traditions in the Ranks" - G. Koshiba.....	1	26
"Autograph from the Transbaykal" - A. Koryakin.....	10	38
"For the Living Conditions of the Fighting Men--Concern and Attention" - S. Kurkotkin.....	20	21
"Indoctrinate Patriots, Internationalists" - A. Lizichev.....	16	9
"A Militant Philosophy (on the 60th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's Work "On the Importance of Militant Materialism" - L. Roshchin.....	5	8
"A Class-Fighter, a Class-Creator" - T. Sayfullin.....	6	15
"Make the Komsomol Work More Effective" - A. Sorokin.....	10	8
"The Nation's Defense Strength: Essence and the Structure" - N. Tabunov.....	7	18
"Reach the Mind and the Heart" - B. Utkin.....	23	22
"The Political Sophistication of the Soviet Fighter/Citizen" - V. Khalipov.....	14	8
"It Has to be Proven...(lines from a portrait of a delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress)" - B. Khudoleyev.....	10	32
"We Are Preparing... For Military Work" - I. Yunak.....	10	17
"From the 1st to the 19th (Historical Guide to Komsomol Congresses)"	10	47

Issue No.	Page
-----------	------

LOYAL TO THE PARTY CAUSE

"Readiness--Constant" - Ye. V'yunov.....	22	17
"The Leading Force" - V. Komarov.....	22	16
"We Shall Strengthen the Homeland's Might" - V. Kryukov.....	22	16

FOR CLASSES WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF MARXIST-LENINIST OFFICER TRAINING

"The Leninist Principles for Organizational Development of the Soviet Armed Forces" - A. Babakov.....	20	29
"Growth of the Party's Role During the Period of Developed Socialism" - V. Bondar'.....	4	16
"In CPSU Leadership--The Source of Strength for the Army and Navy" - V. Zotov.....	23	49
"For the Peaceful Labor--Reliable Protection" - A. Kuzovnikov and N. Ustyakin.....	8	15
"The Indoctrinal Role of Military Service" - V. Manilov.....	18	19
"The Political System of Mature Socialism" - A. Plekhov.....	3	9
"The Army Within the Political System of Developed Socialism" - A. Plekhov.....	17	17
"An Important Condition for the Success of Party Leadership" - P. Rodionov.....	5	13
"An Alliance for the Sake of Peace and Protection of Socialism" - V. Semin.....	9	21
Recommendations for the Seminar Class in Issues No 5, 7, 20, 23		

THE USSR IS 60 YEARS OLD

"One Hundred of My Brothers (from the notebook of a military journalist)" - D. Azov.....	24	47
"A Feeling of Military Fraternity" - A. Andriyuk.....	22	39
"Years Later, Distances Later" - I. Anoshin.....	21	9
"In a Spirit of Patriotism and Internationalism" - Ye. Aunapu.....	19	32
"A Militant Party" - S. Bobylev.....	22	18
"The Material Foundation for the Fraternal Friendship of Peoples of the USSR" - V. Vakolyuk and K. Korol'.....	23	33
"Developed Socialism: The Dynamics of National Relations" - T. Vakhnov.....	20	9
"We Serve the Soviet Union" - A. Golda.....	24	53
"In a Spirit of Fraternal Friendship of Peoples" - V. Gushchin.....	13	19
"The Solidarity and Unity of the Society--A Unique Possession of Socialism" - P. Dem'yanyuk.....	11	39
"We Are Soviet People!" - A. Zaytsev and V. Kondrashov.....	24	17
"The Brigade" - M. Zemskov.....	24	70
"In a Single Family" - A. Ivanov.....	19	44

	Issue No.	Page
"Within the Nation's United National Economic Complex" -		
S. Ivanov.....	18	9
"Toward the Pinnacles of Culture" - N. Kostikov.....	21	15
"On the March Toward High Goals" - V. Kulagin.....	10	58
"An Inspiring Example for All the World's Peoples" -		
G. Malinovskiy.....	24	24
"The Soldier's Fare Will be Enriched" - M. Manakin.....	19	38
"The Giant Steps of Atomic Power Engineering" - V. Mordasov.....	24	30
"To the Awareness of Each Fighting Man" - P. Norenko.....	10	53
"Initiative, Creativity--The Key to Success" - V. Pindich.....	12	36
"With the Genius of Lenin and the Will of the Party" -		
M. Pletushkov.....	24	9
"An Inspiring Word on the Homeland's Successes" - V. Plekhanov....	17	12
"They Are the Soul of the Collective" - V. Podpruzhnikov.....	24	43
"Maintaining the Reputation of the Right-Flank Participants" -		
V. Romashko.....	24	38
"Storks Over the Field (A Sketch)" - V. Roshchupkin.....	16	23
"A Triumph of the Leninist National Policy" - V. Ruben.....	12	18
"We are Strong in Military Brotherhood" - V. Rudenko.....	23	44
"Preparing for the Glorious Anniversary" - A. Savitskiy.....	8	29
"As the Duty of Those in the Lead" - V. Sadikov.....	24	32
"Friendship of Peoples--The Source of Strength for the Armed Forces of the USSR" - V. Samoylenko.....	15	15
"On the Friendship of Peoples--Graphically" - A. Sidorenko.....	21	25
"The Common National Pride of Soviet Man" - N. Tarasenko.....	19	20
"You, the Homeland, One at Heart" - A. Trifonov.....	24	60
"Strong in Friendship" - V. Tsukanov.....	24	66
"The Homeland's Successes Inspire" - A. Chekalin.....	11	50
"We Indoctrinate Patriots" - I. Shmatkov.....	14	19
"The Light of a New Life"	8	25
"The Strength of Natural Brotherhood".....	10	49
"The Youth of an Ancient Land"	11	46
"Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR in the Anniversary Year".....	12	27
"Illuminated by the Son of October".....	12	32
"The Path to Happiness".....	13	15
"Dreams Realized".....	14	15
"The Transformed Land".....	15	22
"In a Powerful and Harmonious Chorus".....	16	19
"The Gem of Happiness--Azerbaijan".....	17	8
"In the Land of Sakartvelo".....	18	15
"Levels of a Gigantic Ascent".....	19	28
"Uzbekistan's Golden Era".....	20	17
"Belorusse: Seven-League Steps".....	21	20
"A Land of New Settlers". (Interview with Marshal of Engineer Troops N. F. Shestopalov, deputy USSR minister of defense for construction and billeting of troops).....	22	28

Issue No.	Page
--------------	------

"In a Single Family".....	22	34
"The First Among Equals".....	23	39

ROUTES OF THE 11TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

"There, Where the Yenisey is Born" - A. Ivanov.....	7	26
"Our Native Village is Being Renewed" - N. Kopanov.....	5	31
"The Economy Should be Economical (at the 'Round Table'--Outstanding Workers at a Military Enterprise)".....	3	18

OUR CALENDAR

"A Loyal Son of the Homeland (On the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union B. M. Shaposhnikov)" - A. Bukov...	18	27
"An Outstanding Revolutionary-and-Leninist (On the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Georgiy Dimitrov)" - I. Shinkarev.....	12	41
"The Homeland's Reliable Guard" (Materials for reports and talks on the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy).....	1	38
"Guarding the Homeland's Skies" (Materials for reports and talks on Air Defense Forces Day).....	5	25
"A Feat for the Glory of the Soviet Homeland" (Materials for reports and talks on the 37th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War).....	7	32
"On Ocean Watch" (Materials for reports and talks on USSR Navy Day).....	11	55
"The Soviet Homeland's Air Force" (Materials for reports and talks on USSR Air Force Day).....	14	23
"The Homeland's Armored Shield" (Materials for reports and talks on Tankmen's Day).....	15	26
"Always on the Alert" (Materials for reports and talks on Rocket Forces and Artillery Day).....	19	46

MEMORY OF THE FIERY YEARS

"Striving to be like the Heroes" - K. Amirov.....	9	74
"Life Goes On" - A. Kotenev.....	9	70
"They Remained True to their Oath" - M. Tkachenko.....	9	79
"One Victory for All"	9	67

PAGES FROM THE GREAT FEAT

"On the Frontiers of Courage" - A. Volkov.....	22	45
"From the Korchagin Generation" - A. Kudrin.....	22	53
"The Heroism was on a Mass Scale" - N. Stratiyevskiy.....	22	55
"They Went Away to Combat as Communists" - A. Totmakov.....	22	51

Issue No.	Page
-----------	------

TOWARD THE ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

"An Important Tool of Leadership" - P. Bobachenok.....	3	29
"The One Out Front Yesterday" - Yu. Vershinin.....	5	45
"We Keep the Collective Council Here" - R. Golovashkin.....	3	23
"The Party Committee--An Organ of Collective Leadership" - I. Gubin.....	8	34
"Be Strictly Demanding of Yourself" - V. Ivashuk.....	6	26
"Nearness to the People" - Yu. Kilochko.....	7	45
"To the Heart of Each" - V. Koval'.....	6	22
"In the Struggle for Good Field Training" - Ya. Krakovetskiy.....	4	39
"Great Strength (Notes of a Battalion Commander)" - A. Kuznetsov....	8	42
"Seriousness and Efficiency--A Feature of the Leninist Work Style" - V. Novikov.....	5	38
"Increasing the Sense of Responsibility--The Key to Success" - Yu. Polyakov.....	6	29
"A Source of Energy and Initiative" - M. Romanchuk.....	2	9
"Miles of Spiritual Maturation" - S. Rybak.....	2	15
"Strengthen One-Man Command on the Party Basis" - V. Silakov.....	7	37
"The Foundation of the Party" - V. Soshnev.....	4	31

TOWARD THE ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

"Not Simply an Assignment" - V. Babchenko.....	9	63
"My Support--The Communists" - P. Bredikhin.....	9	43
"They Take Their Example from the Communists" - V. Goncharov.....	9	65
"The Political Nucleus of the Military Collective" - V. Lukinikh....	9	28
"On the Way (A Sketch)" - A. Nekrylov.....	9	57
"The High Title Obligates" - P. Romanov.....	9	54
"Our Main Concern" - Yu. Khvostikov.....	9	36
"The Activeness of the Ideological Fighter" - R. Yarullov.....	9	49

QUESTIONS OF TRAINING AND MILITARY INDOCTRINATION

"Fly Safely, Fly Without Accidents" - L. Batekhin.....	12	47
"The Commander and the Uniting of the Collective" - V. Vyaltsev....	5	50
"The Key to Intensifying Party Influence (From the Experience of a Regimental Party Committee in Assuring that the Communists Take the Avant-garde Role in the Tactical Fire Training)" - G. Dmitriyev.....	16	28
"Persistently Instill Regulation Order" - A. Zaytsev.....	14	35
"So that the Rating Indoctrinates" - G. Kryavkin.....	22	57
"Be on Familiar Terms with the Mountains" - V. Lokhov.....	15	31
"Developing a Sense of Vigilance" - N. Maksimov.....	20	40

	Issue No.	Page
"Carefully Develop the Junior Commanders" - V. Mitropov.....	18	33
"Sources of Consistent Success" - A. Nikanov.....	12	55
"In the Ranks of the Attackers" - A. Oliynik.....	1	52
"On the Main Axis" - G. Samofalov.....	6	34
"For the Training of Aerial Snipers--Party Concern" - N. Stupnev..	3	34
"The Communists--Champions of Discipline" - V. Taranets.....	19	51
"The Regimental Commander" - V. Tkachev.....	8	47
"The Limits of Trust" - V. Ukolov.....	17	31
"An Ocean School of Courage and Skill" - N. Usenko.....	14	28
"For Quality Alert Duty" - A. Fedorov.....	17	25
"Strengthen Planning Discipline" - I. Fuzhenko.....	10	64
"Proceed from the Demands of Modern Combat" - N. Khovrin.....	1	45
"For Mass Participation and Effectiveness in the Technical Creativity of the Fighting Men" - V. Shabanov.....	21	35
"To Grow Morally as They Compete" - N. Shevkun.....	13	25
"Having Joined Efforts (A Talk with Guards Colonel A. Palamarchuk, Commander of Guards Tank Regiment 'X')".	21	42

FROM THE "ZAPAD-81" EXERCISE EXPERIENCE

"Creating a Battle Mood" - N. Yermolayev.....	2	29
"Influence Actively and Continuously" - S. Smirnov.....	2	22

PARTY LIFE: INITIATIVE, PRINCIPLE, RESPONSIBILITY

"An Active Stance--A Norm of Life" - Yu. Volgin.....	18	41
"Constant Monitoring" - V. Glushchets.....	20	50
"The Battery Communists" - V. Drovosekov.....	13	38
"From a Position of Great Demandingness" - F. Ishchenko.....	14	42
"Verification of Execution" - V. Lomov.....	15	37
"Searching" - N. Mel'nikov.....	17	41
"The Labor Activeness is Growing" - M. Nagummanov.....	14	49
"In Step With the Times" - A. Nechayev.....	16	41
"Perfect the Work Style of the Staff Communists" - M. Popkov.....	16	33
"A Lesson for Tomorrow" - V. Popov.....	20	55
"Intolerance of Shortcomings" - V. Tryakin.....	13	32

THE OFFICER'S PEDAGOGICAL SKILL: EXPERIENCE, PROBLEMS, DISCUSSION

"The Military Collective: Climate, Mutual Relations" (For a seminar in the officer training system) - P. Gorodov.....	17	36
"Strengthening Legality, Law and Order" (For classes within the officer training system) - P. Goroshko.....	11	60
"From the Ship--Into School" - N. Zhichkin.....	3	40
"The Course Chief's Concerns" - N. Zhichkin.....	18	51

	Issue No.	Page
"The Moral Climate in the Military Collective" (For classes within the officer training system) - V. Kovalev.....	8	54
"Contact with the People--An Everyday Matter" - V. Mamontov.....	5	56
"How is the Lecture Interesting?" - I. Mareyev.....	19	56
"The Motives Behind the Fighting Man's Conduct" (For classes within the officer training system) - V. Mikora.....	2	35
"Military Psychology in the Student Training Process" - I. Ovcharenko.....	21	59
"In the Interest of Uniting the Military Collective" - S. S'yedin...	7	50
"Actively Contribute to the Lieutenants' Development" - O. Tomashko.....	20	45
"School Graduates Have Arrived in the Subunit" - B. Khudoleyev.....	16	44
 PARTY DEVELOPMENT: THEORY AND PRACTICE		
"Unified for All the Communists" - V. Soshnev.....	21	47
"The Right to Monitor--In Action" - A. Shilov.....	21	54
"According to the Laws of Party Life" - A. Shcheglakov.....	6	41
 THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION--THE CENTER OF DAILY IDEOLOGICAL-INDOCTRINATIONAL WORK		
"The Growing Force of Political Influence" - M. Sobolev.....	1	57
 TO YOU, THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS		
"Our Moral Principles" - N. Andreyev.....	2	50
"You Are Given an Assignment..." - D. Korolev.....	7	56
"Responsible for Everything" - M. Radugin.....	15	44
"The Force of Personal Example" - N. Fedotov.....	18	46
 FOR THE IDEOLOGICAL WORK--GOOD QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS		
"Friendship Should be Strengthened" - B. Belous.....	1	76
"Accustoming Them to Scientific Creativity" - L. Bublik.....	2	46
"Born of Initiative (From the 'Zapad-81' Exercise)" - V. Bystrov....	1	69
"The Specific-Problem Method Comes Into Use" - N. Voronov.....	8	60
"As Our Own, Vital Matter (Fighting Men of Unit 'X' Study Materials of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee)" - V. Gavrilov.....	14	53
"Orientation Toward Quest" - V. Gorbatyuk.....	3	51
"Always With the People" - V. Gorbatyuk.....	18	57
"Common Concern (Reflections on Letters to the Editor)" - Ye. Gryaznov.....	23	65
"Creativity--The Heart of Propaganda" - Yu. Gudimov.....	7	60

	Issue No.	Page
"The Reference Information Center--In Action" - V. Zalyzin and I. Moshkovskiy.....	17	61
"Sources of Activeness" - P. Zolotarenko.....	3	46
"If There is Activeness, There Will Be Success" - I. Ivanov.....	4	45
"Reach Each Student" - D. Il'yenko.....	4	49
"Both Teach and Be Demanding" - L. Kovalenko.....	2	42
"The Authority of the Propagandist" - I. Kolomiyets.....	12	60
"Art and Indoctrination of the Fighting Men" - N. Kostikov.....	6	51
"The Word Should Lead (Reflections on Instances)" - N. Litvinov.....	22	63
"In the Field of View--The Officers' Political Training" - V. Lukin..	13	43
"The Agitation and Propaganda Collective: Affairs and Concerns" - M. Mayenkov.....	11	67
"Questions Pertaining to the Strengthening of Discipline--To the Center of Attention" - A. Men'shakov.....	6	47
"Orientation Toward Quest" - M. Mikhaylov.....	23	59
"For Oral Propaganda--Concreteness and Effectiveness" - I. Ovcharov..	15	49
"Atheistic Indoctrination of the Fighting Men" - K. Payusov.....	3	53
"Attention and Concern Lend Wings" - V. Pindich.....	1	73
"Improve the Ideological and Class Indoctrination of the Future Officers" - V. Serebryakov.....	5	61
"A Unified Political Day: Discoveries, Reserves" - G. Stefanovskiy..	20	59
"Joint Efforts are Needed (Comments on the Work of the University of Marxism-Leninism)" - A. Trifonov.....	19	63
"Journalist Training" - A. Cherkashin.....	6	56

MORAL AND LEGAL INDOCTRINATION

"Behind the Individual Case (The Letter Called for a Trip) " - A. Golda.....	4	65
"A Split (Following Up On Letters from Readers)" - V. Kalinkin.....	2	63

KOMSOMOL LIFE

"We Live as a Friendly Combat Family" - Yu. Ageyev.....	6	57
"If Everyone is Answerable" - Yu. Belous.....	21	67
"Trust" - V. Voloshin.....	12	65
"Far From the Native Shores" - A. Voronin.....	5	67
"Let It Remain a Vitally Important Matter" - M. Zemskov.....	16	49
"Four Days, Four Meetings" - V. Kalinkin.....	14	57
"...And the Feat is With Us in the Formation" - V. Kalinkin.....	22	68
"Friendship Which Has Stood the Test of Time (Komsomol Sponsorship of the Navy is 60 Years Old)" - A. Koryakovskiy.....	19	69
"Outlined at the Congress--Accepted With the Heart" - N. Koshelev....	13	49
"Like the Reflection from a Flame" - Yu. Kuznetsov.....	20	65

	Issue No.	Page
"The View From the Window" - A. Pronin.....	8	67
"What Should be Done With Those Who Retreated?" - V. Rusinov.....	18	64
"Youth--A Time of Daring Deeds" - B. Utkin.....	15	55
"Who Is to be Considered Cultured" - A. Utyl'yev.....	7	66
"The Joy of the First Victories (Lines from a Portrait)" - V. Sheleketov.....	17	46
"The Fate of One Initiative" - V. Emirov.....	3	59
"In the Report to the Congress--Our Own Word!"	2	57
"The Duty and the Calling of Young Leninists".....	4	60

SKETCHES AND PUBLICISTY

"The Navigator Star" - V. Babich.....	1	77
"And the Feat Resounds in the Heart" - G. Gulin.....	17	51
"The Stars of the Komsomol Organizer" - M. Zemskov.....	8	73
"Family Incentive (Lines from a Portrait of a Delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress)" - V. Kalinkin.....	7	71
"Measured by the Conscience..." - M. Mayenkov.....	19	74
"The Regimental Colleagues of Il'ich" - V. Roshchupkin.....	4	53

FOR THE INSTRUCTORS OF POLITICAL STUDY GROUPS

"The Military Oath--The Fighting Man's Vow of Loyalty to the Homeland" - I. Babenko.....	16	62
"Imperialism--Source of the Danger of War" - V. Bokarev and B. Korniyenko.....	2	71
"Be Absolutely Obedient to the Commanders and Protect Them In Combat" - A. Gara.....	8	80
"The USSR--The Socialist National State" - G. Dorozh.....	24	76
"Sacredly Fulfill Lenin's Behests to the Soviet Fighting Men" - V. Yermachenkov.....	14	63
"The Contemporary Military-Political Situation and the Fighting Men's Tasks with Respect to Enhancing Vigilance" - F. Zenovskiy.	6	62
"The Demands Made by the Moral Code of the Builder of Communism-- The Moral Foundation of the Soviet Military Oath and Military Regulations" - V. Izmaylov.....	19	80
"Soviet Laws On the Military Service" - Ye. Kazimirov.....	3	71
"Communism--The Highest Goal of the Party and People" - I. Klimov and N. Slesarev.....	23	70
"The Liberated Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America" - V. Lutskevich.....	4	70
"Always be Prepared to Defend the Peaceful, Creative Labor of the Soviet People, the Cause of Peace and Socialism" - M. Mayenkov.....	5	73

	Issue No.	Page
"The Active Vital Stance of the Soviet Fighting Man" - N. Mal'tsev.....	21	72
"V. I. Lenin on the Socialist Homeland and the Need for Its Armed Defense" - Yu. Osipov.....	10	70
"Perform Military Duty with Awareness and Selflessness" - K. Pashikin.....	20	70
"A Sacred Duty, an Honored Obligation" - G. Petrenko.....	15	61
"CPSU Leadership--The Main Source of Strength for the Soviet Armed Forces" - A. Plekhov.....	13	56
"Armies and Military-Political Blocs of the Imperialist States" - Ya. Ren'kas.....	3	63
"The Combat Path and Traditions of the Unit (Ship), Formation, District (Fleet)" - G. Rodin.....	18	75
"The Combat Concord of Armies of the Fraternal Socialist Nations" - N. Rumyantsev.....	1	83
"Value Military Comradeship, the Honor of the Military Collective" - I. Semenov.....	9	80
"V.I. Lenin--Creator of the Soviet State and its Armed Forces" - A. Skryl'nik.....	12	70
"Good Military Discipline--An Extremely Important Condition for the Fighting Efficiency and Constant Combat Readiness of the Troops" - G. Solov'yev.....	7	77
"Regulation Mutual Relations Among the Fighting Men--An Important Condition for the Solidarity and Combat Coordination of the Military Collective" - O. Sokolov.....	4	77
"V. I. Lenin on the International Nature of the Defense of Socialism's Conquests" - V. Khrobostov.....	11	73
"The Procedure for Performing the Military Service: The Law of the USSR on Universal Military Duty" - A. Cherkashin.....	16	55
"Discipline and Performance Efficiency--Extremely Important Moral- Combat Characteristics of Soviet Fighting Men" - V. Chernyshev..	18	69
"Regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR--A Code of Laws on the Military Service"	17	56
"An Inviolable Union of Free Republics".....	17	62
"The Spiritual Culture and Ethics of Mutual Relations Among Soviet Fighting Men.....	22	73
"A Short Glossary for the Propagandist in Issues No. 2, 15		

ON THE FRONTS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

"Triumph for the CPSU's National Policy and the Impotence of its Falsifiers" - O. Bel'kov.....	23	77
"The Ideology of Social Reformism at the Service of Capital" - B. Bogdanov.....	6	69
"NATO's Big Lie" - Yu. Yerashov.....	22	80

	Issue No.	Page
"Truth Against Fiction" - V. Kandybo.....	21	79
"The Real, Militaristic Face of Neocolonialism" - N. Karasev.....	16	68
"Imperialism's Poisoned Weapon" - A. Migolat'yev.....	5	80
"Beijing's 'Psychological War' Over the Air" - A. Repko.....	18	81
AMONG OUR FRIENDS		
"Laos: On the Path to Socialism" - A. Demin.....	15	68
"On a Course of Creativity (On the Third Five-Year Plan of Socialist Vietnam)" - A. Nikul'chenkov.....	12	78
ON INTERNATIONAL SUBJECTS		
"Beijing and Washington: A Dangerous Alliance" - B. Viktorov.....	4	84
"Contemporary Imperialism: The Aggressiveness is Increasing" - N. Gusev.....	11	79
"In the Grip of Unresolvable Contradictions" - V. Yevstegneyev.....	13	63
"Nations with a Socialist Orientation: Problems and Development Prospects" - Yu. Irkhin.....	7	85
"Israel's Army--A Tool for Expansion and Genocide" - L. Korneyev.....	23	83
"The Near East: Reaction's Reliance on Force" - N. Mel'nik.....	14	70
"China's Anti-Soviet Military-Political Course" - A. Mikhaylov.....	6	75
"Western Europe--A 'Hostage' to Washington's Nuclear Strategy" - V. Mikhnovich.....	3	77
"Angola's Dawning" - Yu. Moshkov.....	20	77
"A Criminal Partnership (On the Subversive, Terroristic Activities of Israel and the Western Special Services)" - V. Roshchupkin....	10	78
"Springboards and Gendarmes (The Rapid Deployment Force in the Pentagon's Plans)" - V. Roshchupkin.....	21	83
"The Indian Ocean: The Intrigues of Imperialism and Reaction" - Yu. Sedov.....	12	84
"In the Fairway of U.S. Imperialism's Aggressive Policy" - V. Solov'yev.....	2	82
"U.S. Imperialism's 'Caribbean Strategy'" - A. Shcheglov.....	17	69
"The World of Capital: The Crisis Intensifies (Facts and Figures)"..	13	68
"Ethiopia: On the Path of Revolutionary Reforms".....	18	86
OUR ADVICE		
"Active Relaxation--A Guarantee of Health" - V. Bakulin.....	10	92
"To the Fighting Men on Environmental Protection" - S. Morozov.....	20	81
"Housing Benefits for Servicemen" - A. Fedorov.....	11	85
"Working Organs of the Komsomol Conference".....	1	89
"The All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Party Organizations".....	3	83
"The Political Section Informs...".....	19	87
"A Candidate Prepares to Enter the Party".....	22	85

Issue No.	Page
--------------	------

CRITICISM AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"An Aid for the Company Political Worker" - L. Balashov.....	19	90
"A Special Kind of Weapon" - P. Bobylev.....	21	90
"The Crucial Source of Strength for the Army and Navy" - S. Bobylev.	6	83
"In the Flames of Air Battles" - M. Bol'shakov.....	2	91
"The Boundaries of Ideological Influence (A Survey of Newspapers)" - I. Bocharov.....	10	89
"Our Combat Alliance" - P. Golovev and V. Rybnikov.....	18	90
"The Unshakable Foundation of Soviet Military Organizational Development" - P. Gorchakov.....	10	83
"The Spiritual Factor in Modern Warfare" - Yu. Zuyev and V. Mikora..	20	85
"Exposed Secrets" - A. Ivanov.....	6	86
"With Faith in Victory" - P. Isakov.....	22	91
"Memory Cautions Against..." - V. Kazarinov.....	2	87
"The Impotence of Leninism's Falsifiers" - V. Konovalov.....	11	90
"The Military Press: Frontline Experience" - Yu. Morozov.....	4	89
"In a Spirit of Friendship and Brotherhood of Peoples (Survey of the Press)" - N. Rumyantsev.....	17	74
"...And There Are No Other Privileges" - A. Sgibnev.....	9	87
"The Insuperable Strength of the Combat Fraternity" - V. Semin.....	24	83
"For Questions of Discipline--Constant Attention (Survey of Magazines)" - A. Solov'yev.....	15	74
"At the Service of Reaction and War" - N. Tabunov.....	3	87
"The Word of the Frontline Political Workers" - N. Tyrin.....	13	72
"Military Comradeship" - P. Fomichev.....	21	88
"A New Training Aid on Scientific Communism" - V. Khalipov.....	12	90
"A Strike at the Fascist Lair" - N. Shakhmagonov.....	2	90
"The Party Subject--At the Center of Attention (From the Pages of Military Newspapers)" - B. Yamshanov.....	7	91
"How the Party Teaches"	5	86
"Who Is the Threat to Peace".....	5	89
"For You, the Party Organization Secretaries"	8	87
"Always be on the Alert, In a State of Combat Readiness".....	10	86
"Standing Guard Over Peace and Socialism".....	14	75
"The 18th and the Flames of Battle".....	16	74
"We are Strong in Leninist Friendship (From the Pages of Military Newspapers)".....	20	88
"Always at the Forward Edge".....	20	90
"To the Sites of Progressive Know-How".....	22	88
"Briefly About Books" in issues No. 12, 13, 17, 18, 23		

FROM THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

"There is Such a Club" - V. Vyaltsev.....	1	90
"A Veteran's Heart" - A. Zuyev.....	20	92

	Issue No.	Page
"'People of Legends'" - A. Makeyev.....	3	90
"Twenty-Eight From Orlinoya Mountain" - B. Monastyrskiy.....	6	89
"Reserve Lieutenant" - O. Mukhin.....	23	90
Information "In the Districts and Fleets" in all issues of the magazine		
"Following up on Articles Published in the Magazine in Issues No. 3, 8, 9, 13, 19, 20, 21"		
"From Correspondence with Readers" in issues No. 1, 13, 18		

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